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GUIDE TO THE

Tientsin
Anglo-Chinese
Museum.

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INTRODUCTION.

Museums have been built in many of the large towns in Western lands so that people by visiting them may be able to learn about important matters. For instance, in London, there are Museums to which any may go who wish to study the history of ancient Empires; many very old and interesting objects brought from distant countries are to be seen, so that though the student may not leave his native town, it is as if he had travelled thousands of miles. In the same way if one wishes to study the manners and customs of other countries, the arts and manufactures of other lands, he may acquire the information he needs by visiting one of these Museums.

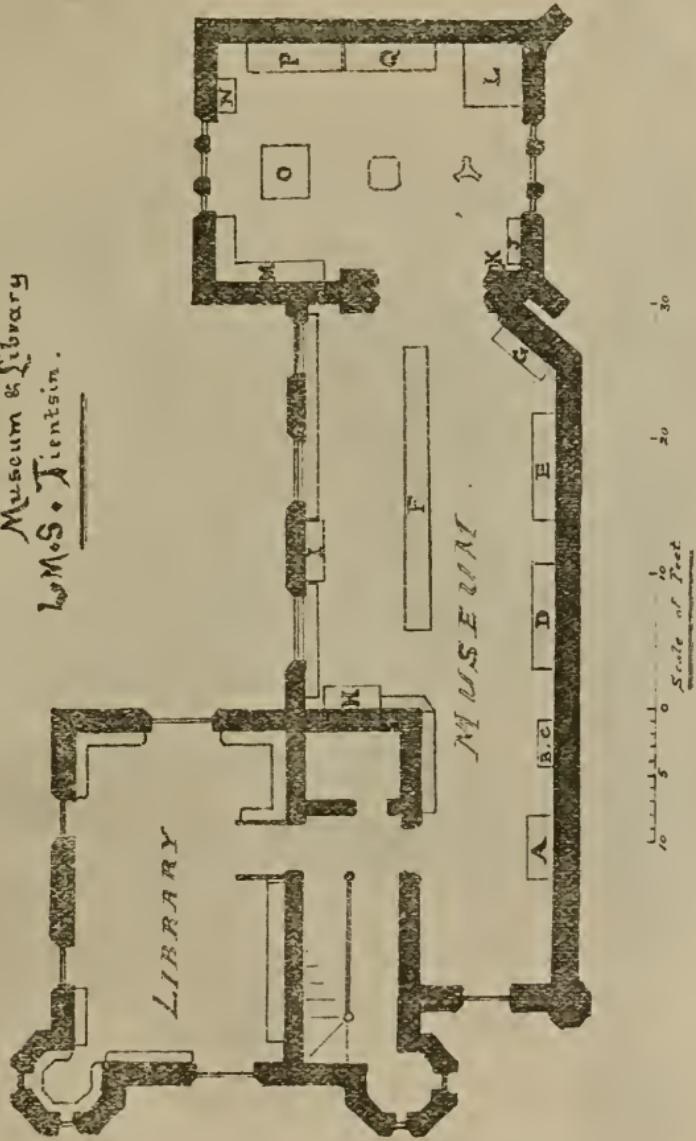
Not only can the arts and manufactures of men be thus examined ; a visit to a Museum will also enlarge the mind by enabling the visitor to see some of the countless forms of animal or vegetable life, or the numerous varieties of minerals of which this Earth is composed. By studying these great works of Creation, we can understand a little better the Creator of them all, Who is more wonderful than all His works.

In this Museum, an attempt has been made to provide, on a small scale, some of these advantages and means of information to those who live in Tientsin and the neighbourhood.

If some of the objects are not easily understood at a glance, this small book will help the visitor to profit by his visit to the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese Museum; and if the book does not supply sufficient explanation, those who have instituted the Museum will be glad to give fuller information.

In Western lands, a Library is often connected with a Museum. In connection with this Museum there is a Library of English and Chinese books; the attendants will supply the visitors with the rules of admission to the Library.

 of the
Anglo-Chinese
Museum & Library
to M.S. Tientsin.



Tientsin Anglo-Chinese Museum.

On the right of the door by which the visitor enters is a photograph, namely

No. 1.—THE ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE and the Buildings of which the Museum form a part. This College was built in memory of Mr. J. Walford Hart.

No. 2.—PORTRAIT OF MR. J. WALFORD HART who came out to China in 1892 to help the Chinese and teach them the most important of all truths. He died in 1894 from the effects of the climate. The Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College was built somewhat after the model of St. John's College, Cambridge.

No. 3.—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, founded 400 years ago by Lady Margaret, Mother of King Henry VII. Cambridge is an important University town in England.

(a). THE PRINCIPAL GATEWAY, which is the model of the gateway of the Anglo-Chinese College.

(b). A part of the BUILDINGS AND GARDENS OF THE COLLEGE, and

(c). A BEAUTIFUL COVERED BRIDGE built of stone, over the river Cam; this is often compared to a famous covered bridge in Venice, called the Bridge of Sighs. Close to this are photographs of

No. 4.—CAMBRIDGE BUILDINGS.

(a). KING'S COLLEGE founded in A.D. 1441 by King Henry VI. The large building in the centre is the Chapel, one of the finest buildings of the kind in Europe. The building on the right is the Examination Hall, and next to it is the University Library which contains more than a million volumes.

(b). QUEEN'S COLLEGE founded by Margaret, the wife of King Henry VI; and the BRIDGE over the Cam said to have been designed by Sir Isaac Newton.

(c). THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM containing beautiful paintings, statues, &c., founded by a former student of the University.

In this corner of the Museum is a model of a DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINE.

In principle this machine is similar to the powerful machines used for producing Electricity on a large scale. With this machine the power of the human body can be changed into electric power which will produce the Electric Light, or decompose water into the two gases which form it, namely Oxygen and Hydrogen. Both these experiments, and others, are performed from time to time so that visitors may see some of the applications of Electricity.

Another instrument is shown which is used to prove that when we look at an object, the sensation remains in our eye even after the object is no more to be seen; thus a blue object is looked at, and directly afterwards a yellow object; the sensations are mingled by the eye, and we fancy that it is one green object that we are looking at; many other combinations of colour can be made.

This explains the principle of THE CINEMATOGRAPH which is one of the objects of the Museum and by means of

which interesting scenes will be shown to visitors at stated times.

Another experiment can be shown, by which it is proved that sounds are produced when a body is made to vibrate, and that the quicker the vibrations, the higher is the sound.

From this follows the principle of THE GRAMOPHONE which will be used at intervals, and by means of which all kinds of sounds are reproduced, such as musical instruments, bands, singing, speaking, the cries of animals, bells, &c.,

On the left of the window facing East is a picture, namely

No. 5.—CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL (interior and exterior) The first preachers of Christianity in England settled at Canterbury; on the site of the first Christian Church this magnificent building was built in A. D. 1170. It is 614 feet long, and the Tower is 235 feet high.

No. 6.—THE CORONATION PROCESSION, showing King Edward VII and the High Officials entering Westminster Abbey (see No. 10).

No. 7.—VIEWS OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

This is the principal residence of the English Sovereigns. The Castle was begun by William the Conqueror 830 years ago, and enlarged by King Edward III 550 years ago. Near to Windsor is Eton College, a famous College for boys.

No. 8.—

(a). MEMORIAL TO PRINCE ALBERT in Hyde Park, London. Prince Albert was married to Queen Victoria in 1840, and died in 1861. He took an active part in many

noble undertakings for the good of the people and was deeply mourned. Of him a great Poet wrote :

“A Prince indeed
Beyond all titles, and a household name.
Hereafter through all times, Albert the Good.”

(b). THE BRITISH MUSEUM. This is the finest Public Museum in the world, containing a Library of many thousands of books, a large collection of Natural History specimens, and very many interesting objects brought from all parts of the World.

(c). A BUSY LONDON STREET called “Cheapside” from an old Saxon word ‘chepe,’ meaning ‘market.’

In the CASE A which is opposite the Entrance door there are to be seen

(1). A MODEL OF THE GREAT WHEEL in London. Thirty-two cars, in each of which several people may sit, are hung around the immense wheel, so that those occupying the cars are gradually lifted to a great height from which nearly every part of the great city of London can be seen.

(2). A MODEL OF ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL, also shown in Picture No. 9. The Cathedral was built in 1675 after the Great Fire of London. The height of the top of the Cross above the dome is 365 feet.

It was here that Queen Victoria, when she had reigned 60 years, publicly gave thanks to God for His great goodness to her, and to her people. Her son Edward VII also gave thanks here for recovery from a severe illness on the eve of his coronation. The King wrote with his own hand the words of his thanksgiving ; they were these : “When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord and He helped me.”

(3). A model of NAGOYA CASTLE, one of the wonders of Japan. The Dolphins on the roof of the Castle are of gold and are valued at \$180,000. Many beautiful wall-paintings were formerly inside this palace.

(4). THE STATE CARRIAGE OF H.M. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN. Under the old régime the Emperor, on state occasions, rode in a carriage of which this is the model, drawn by an ox with beautiful trappings, and accompanied by the Officials who are seen surrounding the carriage.

No. 9.—

(a). WESTMINSTER ABBEY was begun by King Henry III in 1220. For hundreds of years the Sovereigns of England have been crowned in this place with solemn prayers to God for His blessing and protection.

(b). FRONT VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

No. 10.—THE CORONATION SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The King is seen on his throne, and the Queen at his side. The Bishops and Officials are near to the King, and the galleries are full of the Peers, Peeresses, and other visitors.

No. 11.—

(a). HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

The "Lords" and "Commons" meet in this building to discuss the affairs, and form the laws of the Kingdom. The building was erected in 1834 after the old building had been destroyed by fire. It is 900 feet long and 300 feet wide. The "Victoria Tower" is about 350 feet high. The Clock (to the right of the picture) has four faces, each nearly 30 feet in diameter; the hours are struck on a bell weighing 20,000 pounds.

(b). THE NELSON COLUMN IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

erected in honour of Viscount Horatio Nelson, a British Admiral who died at Cape Trafalgar on the coast of Spain in 1805, when he fought and defeated the combined fleets of France and Spain. His signal to his men just before the fight is well known; it was, "England expects every man to do his duty."

(c). WESTMINSTER HALL which forms the entrance to the Houses of Parliament was built in the latter part of the 14th century. It is 270 feet long, 74 feet wide, and 90 feet high. It is decorated with statues of great Englishmen.

No. 12.—THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT and the River Thames.

No. 13.—

(a). THE TOWER BRIDGE showing carriages and passengers passing over it.

(b). THE LOWER ROADWAY OPENED UP to allow ships to pass; when thus opened, passengers are conveyed to the higher roadway by an hydraulic lift.

(c). THE TOWER. A famous historical fortress part of which was built in the time of William the Conqueror, 825 years ago. The Tower is often mentioned in English History. For instance King Henry VI died in the Tower, and it is believed that Richard III murdered his two young nephews there.

CASE B.

A model of the TOWER BRIDGE showing the bridge opened to allow a ship to pass. The span of the bridge is 200 feet, and the side spans are each 250 feet long. The upper roadway is 135 feet from the river.

CASE C.

A Model of BUCKINGHAM PALACE, which is the Palace that the Sovereign occupies when in London. This model can be illuminated with electric light.

No. 14.—The TRIANON FARM at Versailles. Queen Marie Antoinette, the wife of King Louis XVI of France, often liked to retire from the grandeurs of the Court life to the simple life which she enjoyed living in this farmhouse only a mile away from the great palace of Versailles. (See No. 28).

No. 15.—Church of St. STEPHEN ON THE MOUNT in Paris. There is some beautiful stone carving in this old Church, a stone staircase is seen in this picture. The Church contains the tomb of Genevieve, a heroine who saved Paris from the barbarians 1400 years ago.

Close to this picture is a collection of 12 SPECIMENS OF WOOD showing the bark, the varnished, and the unvarnished surface, also a picture of the tree from which the wood comes.

The trees are the willow, the birch, the white poplar, the lime, the walnut, the maple, the beech, the oak, the larch, the pine, the fir, and the white fir.

No. 16.—Portrait of H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

No. 17.—Portrait of H. M. KING EDWARD VII.

No. 18.—THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

These huge monuments were built as tombs for the Kings of Egypt. The Great Pyramid was built 5,000 years ago. It is 480 feet high; the room inside the Pyramid where the body of the King was placed is

reached by a passage 320 feet long. There are several other Pyramids at Gizeh on the River Nile.

No. 19.—THE COLOSSEUM AT ROME.

The Romans used to meet in this large building to see the games of which they were very fond. At these "games," men and beasts were made to fight one another, and many Christians were thrown to the wild beasts to be killed while the Romans enjoyed seeing them die. The Colosseum was 612 feet long, 160 feet high, and could seat 87000 spectators.

No. 20.—

(a). COURT IN CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This College was founded in 1351; in the Court are seen the rooms in which the students live.

(b). GATEWAY OF TRINITY COLLEGE founded by King Henry VIII in 1546.

(c). TOWER IN MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, and students' rooms.

No. 21.—

(a). ABBOTSFORD, the residence of Sir Walter Scott. This house is near to Melrose Abbey and is on the south bank of the River Tweed.

(b). PORTRAIT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT the famous Scotch author, born in 1771; he wrote poems and historical novels, many of which are in the Library.

(c). MELROSE ABBEY. This old church was first built in 1136; but in 1545 it was left a ruin after wars between the Scots and the English.

No. 22.—

(a). BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER CAM, belonging to Clare College, Cambridge.

(b). VIEW ON THE RIVER CAM, showing the Tower of St. John's College Chapel.

(c). BRIDGE OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

No. 23.—

(a). EDINBURGH the metropolis of Scotland. The picture shows one of the principal streets, and the Castle standing on a rock 400 feet high. The Monument is in memory of Sir Walter Scott.

(b). FORTH BRIDGE. This the finest bridge in the world. It is built across the mouth of the River Forth, in Scotland, and is more than a mile and a half long. There are two spans of 1700 feet each ; there is no other span in any part of the world which is so long as this. The bridge is 152 feet above the water, and cost \$20,000,000.

Underneath these pictures, and around the wall is an HERBARIUM showing 150 specimens of plants of all kinds ; namely Vegetables, Grains Peas and Tares, Technical plants used in Manufactures, Dye-plants, Spinning-plants, Medicinal and Poisonous Plants, Herbs, and lastly Clovers and Vetches. The name of each plant is given.

CASE D.

On the North side of the Museum is a Case containing models of 50 animals, not a few of which are not seen in China, as the elephant, the giraffe, the rhinoceros, the reindeer, &c. The dog and the wolf can be seen together and compared ; also the cat, the tiger and the panther ; the pig and the wild boar. The whale and dolphin are also

shown, though on a different scale, as well as the kangaroo, crocodile, seal, and many others.

Next to this case is

CASE E.

containing a Collection of Mammals given by the Trustees of the British Museum, in London. There are to be seen a bat; a wild cat shot in England; a "klipdas" from the Cape of Good Hope, which is the "coney" of the Bible; a species of antelope from West Africa, called "guevel;" a shrew, a mole; an otter caught in Berkshire, England; a hedgehog; a squirrel; a grizzled squirrel from Nicaragua, Central America; Raffles's squirrel from India, and others.



CASE F.

Down the Centre of the room is another long Case, (Case F.) which contains numerous specimens of insects, fossils, and minerals, also the gift of the Trustees of the British Museum.

In the first part of the case are BEETLES, the names of which are written at the side. No. 10, for instance, is the "Bombardier beetle" which bombards its foes from behind, and escapes from their grasp in consequence. No. 48 is the "Rhinoceros-beetle"; No. 53 the West African "Goliath-beetle." The Glow-worms, Leaf-beetles, Long-horns, and many others can be seen. Then follow Cock-roaches, Locusts, Ants, Wasps, Bees, and Dragon-flies.

In the next compartments are BUTTERFLIES of all kinds and from every quarter of the globe. Notice the Birds'-wing butterflies, Swallow-tails, "Apollos," and "Satyrs;" the Owl butterfly, and No. 411, the gorgeous "Blue Emperor." White, yellow, brimstone, blue, and copper-coloured butterflies abound.

Then come the MOTHS, from the Death's-head moth, Hawk-moths, Elephant-hawk moths, Tiger-moths, to the Gipsy-moth, Silk-producing moths, the Emperor-moth, "Kentish-glory," and many others.

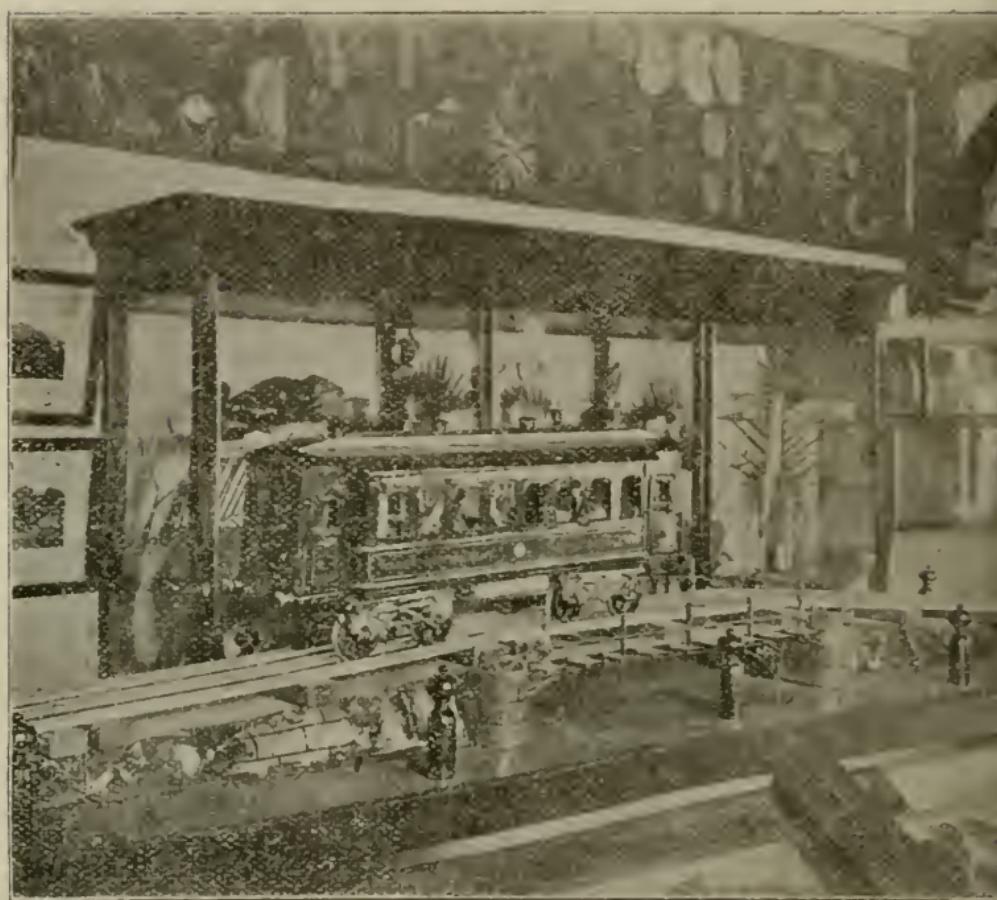
The silk-worm and its many transformations are seen in the next case, and an interesting collection of Bees and their products.

Near to this Case is a Collection of various Insects from different parts of the Province of Chih-li.

The fossils which are in the next part of the case have their names attached. Notice the specimens of plant fossils, a fossil crab, the fossils from Chalk, Oolite, Red Crag strata, and others.

Lastly come 150 specimens of minerals such as Iron and Copper ores, Calcite from Iceland, Gypsum, Quartz,

Mica, Garnet, Stibnite from Japan, Agate, Gold in Quartz veins from the Malay Peninsula, and many others.



On the top of this long case is a small railway along which runs an Electric car, the small motor which drives the car being similar in principle to that of the powerful motors which are used for locomotion.

CASE G.

This case contains models showing the construction of the EYE, EAR, and THROAT.

A powerful ELECTRIC INDUCTIONAL MACHINE, and a battery of LEYDEN JARS which are in this case will be

shown from time to time, and many interesting experiments including some with the "X-Rays" will be performed.

CASE H.

This contains the Apparatus for X-rays, also a powerful Induction Coil, and an Apparatus for showing discharges of Electricity at high tension. At stated times experiments of this kind will be shown and explained. There is also a model showing how the Earth and the Moon move relatively to the Sun. The causes of Day and Night, Winter and Summer, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, &c, can be easily explained by the use of this Model.

A TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS has been set up between the two ends of the room, so that visitors may see how messages are sent by Telegraph. The Needle-instrument, and Morse's Printing Telegraph are both shown.

CASE I.

In this Case are various interesting instruments used in the study of Light, such as the Microscope, the Camera Lucida, the Polariscopic, the Spectroscope, the Symmetroscopic and others, which will be exhibited.

Around the walls of the Museum are other pictures, namely

No. 24.—

(a). SNOWDON, the chief mountain of Wales.

(b). WATERFALL AT BETTWS-Y-COED, a very pretty spot near to Snowdon.

(c). THE TOP OF SNOWDON to which many people go to see the beautiful view of the country all around.

No. 25.—

(a). ANCIENT CHURCH standing on a hill or "tor" on

DARTMOOR in Devonshire. The tower is seen for a considerable distance at sea, and formerly served as a guide for sailors.

(b). Steep, narrow street at CLOVELLY, a fishing village on the Bristol Channel.

(c). CLOVELLY HARBOUR.

No. 26.—

(a). CONWAY CASTLE. A Castle in Wales, built by Edward I in 1283; a fine suspension bridge has been built for the railway which crosses the river.

(b). CAERNARVON CASTLE in North Wales, built by Edward I, whose son was born in the Castle in 1284, and was called "Prince of Wales." Since then the eldest son of the Sovereign of England has always been called by this title.

No. 27.—CHESTER, an old town built on the borders of Wales. The houses are still very old-fashioned and have high gables, and a road-way is constructed for foot-passengers over the rooms on the ground floor, so that people may go down the whole length of the street under cover.

No. 28.—

(a). PICTURE GALLERY AT VERSAILLES, in the Palace built by Louis XIV. The pictures are of battles fought by the French.

(b). CHAPEL OF LOUIS IX, in Paris, built in the year 1248 to receive the "relics" which he brought from the Holy Land.

(c). LOUVRE MUSEUM, in Paris. This is a beautiful museum containing pictures, statues, and many objects of great interest. In the cases seen in this room are some of the Crowns and Jewels of the French Kings.

No. 29.—

(a). THE WENGERN ALP, a beautiful district in Switzerland.

(b). THE STAUBBACH WATERFALL. The water falls down a height of 900 feet, and breaks into spray before it reaches the ground.

(c). LAUTERBRUNNEN; through the valley a torrent of water rushes down from the melting snow on the mountains.

No. 30.—

(a). CHILLON, ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA, Switzerland. This is an old Castle and Prison where many political prisoners have been kept in chains; amongst others Bonivard who was shut up for 6 years because he wanted to reform his country.

(b). LAKE OF GENEVA showing the snow-covered mountains.

(c). BOATS ON THE LAKE; the mountain at the end of the Lake is called the "Southern Tooth."

No. 31.—

(a). THE "CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES," one of the finest roads in Paris. At the top of this road is

(b). THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, built to celebrate the triumphs of Napoleon, the Emperor of the French. The Arch is 152 feet high.

No. 32.—

(a). CHURCH OF ST. OUEN at Rouen, the old Capital of Normandy, in France. This very beautiful church was begun in 1318.

(b). THE LAW COURTS at Rouen, built 500 years ago. The old Parliament of Normandy used to meet in this building.

On the other sides of this part of the Museum are other pictures, namely

No. 33.—

(a), FESTINIOG "TOY" RAILWAY in North Wales, showing a train laden with slate obtained from vast quarries in the neighbourhood.

(b). MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE, 560 feet long which crosses the Strait separating the Isle of Anglesey from the mainland.

(c). BEDDGELEERT, or the "grave of Gelert." A story is told of a faithful dog left by its master in charge of his infant son; upon the master's return the dog ran to meet him with its huge jaws dripping blood, and the man believing that it had savagely killed his child, instantly struck it dead. Hastening to his cottage he found his little son safe and unhurt, and a dead wolf lying by its side; his dog had saved the child by killing the wolf! In his remorse the grateful father buried the dog and caused its name "Gelert" to be thus honoured.

No. 34.—

(a). DOVER showing the castle on a cliff 320 feet above the sea. It was built in Saxon times and greatly strengthened by the Normans. Steamers run daily from Dover to the coast of France.

(b). ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, a granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, 250 feet high, with a castle on the summit, founded in the 5th Century.

(c). LAND'S END GRANITE CLIFFS at the western extremity of England. Not only is granite plentiful in Cornwall but the County is so rich in Minerals that more than 90,000 tons of ore are raised annually, and in no other part of the world is mining carried to such perfection. The Copper and Tin mines are very valuable, and were worked in very early times by the Phoenicians.

No. 35.—VIEWS IN SCOTLAND showing

(a). LOCH AWE.

(b). SCOTCH HIGHLAND SCENERY.

(c). SUNSET OVER THE HILLS.

The other pictures in this part of the museum show some well known places in Switzerland, and help those who have never seen snow mountains to understand some of the beauties of a land like Switzerland.

No. 36.—Two views of the grand mountains of the "Bernese Oberland," namely the JUNGFRAU, THE MÖNCH AND THE EIGER.

No. 37.—View of INTERLAKEN showing the Jungfrau in the distance, and the valley of GRINDELWALD which is a great resort for mountain-climbers.

No. 38.—The MATTERHORN, one of the finest mountains in Switzerland, and one of the hardest to climb.

No. 39.—The WENGEN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY. There are several mountain railways in Switzerland which climb the sides of steep mountains; the engines used are of a special kind, and climb by means of a wheel with teeth, which works along a specially prepared rail, so that the engine cannot fall back the steep slope but is made to climb upwards.

No. 40.—THE AXENSTRASSE, a road cut out of the rock along the sides of the Lake of Lucerne.

No. 41.—

(a). CHAMOUNIX, a village at the foot of Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Switzerland, over 15,700 feet high.

(b). MOUNTAINEERS climbing over rocks and ice.

(c). The "MAUVAIS PAS" a rather difficult path near to the Ice-sea, or Mer de Glace, in the neighbourhood of Chamounix.

No. 42.—

(a). THE TOP OF MONT BLANC.

(b). CLIMBING A STEEP SNOW "SERAC."

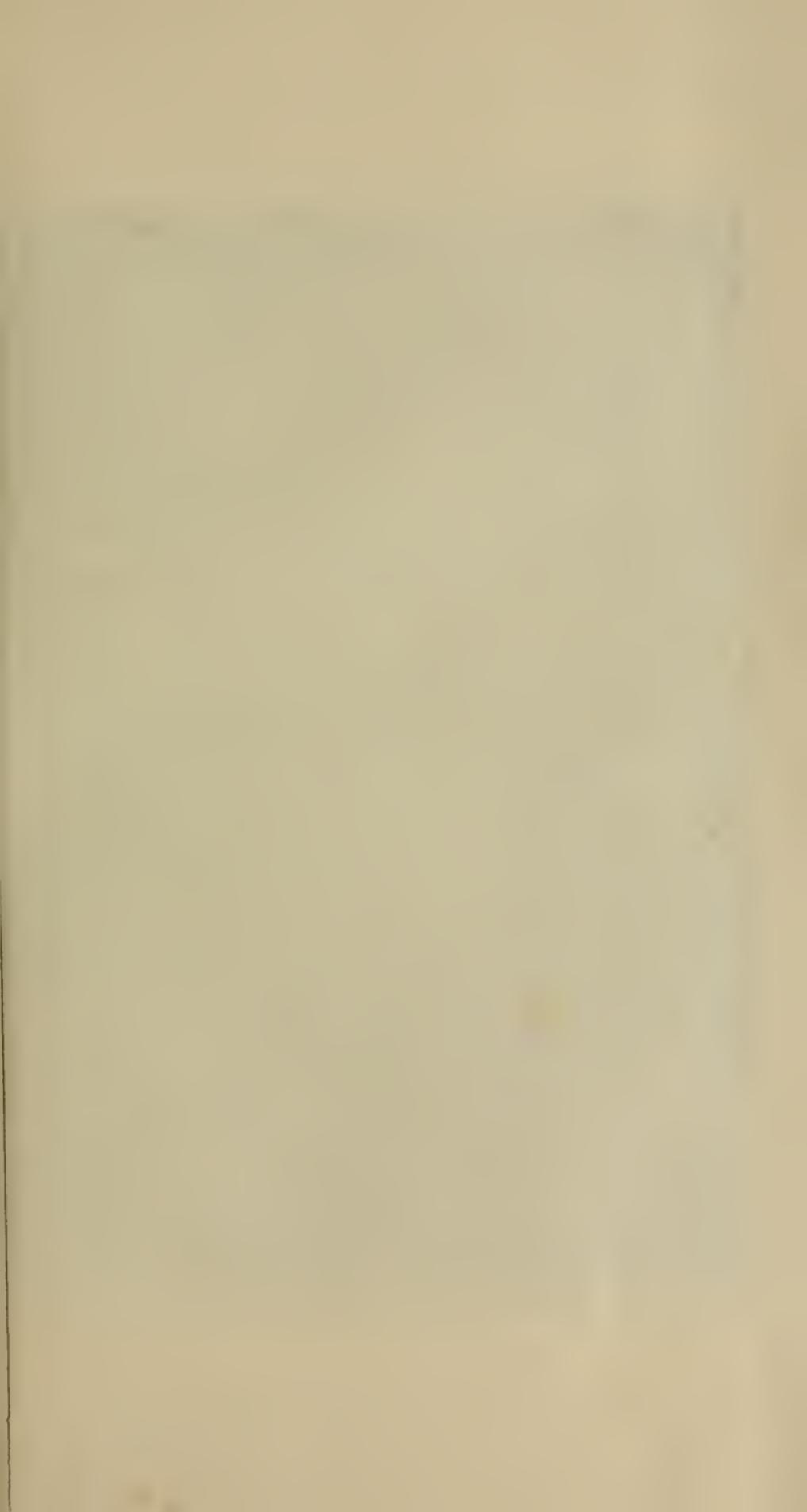
(c). A MOUNTAIN TOP.

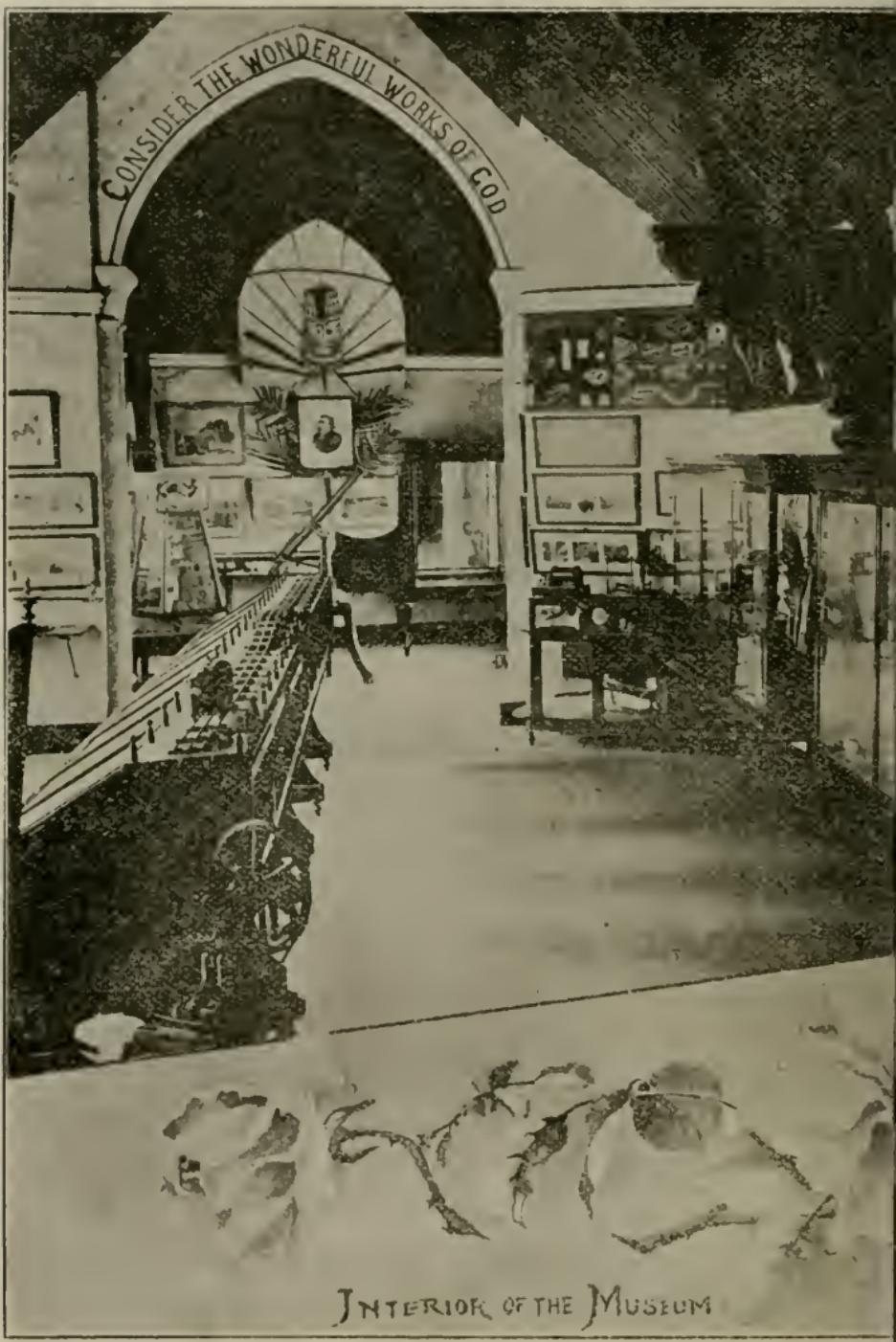
No. 43.—

(a). BERN, the Capital of Switzerland, with the snow mountains in the distance.

(b). THE BEARS in their pit at Bern. The town derives its name from the bears which years ago were found in the neighbourhood. Images of bears are to be seen everywhere in Bern.

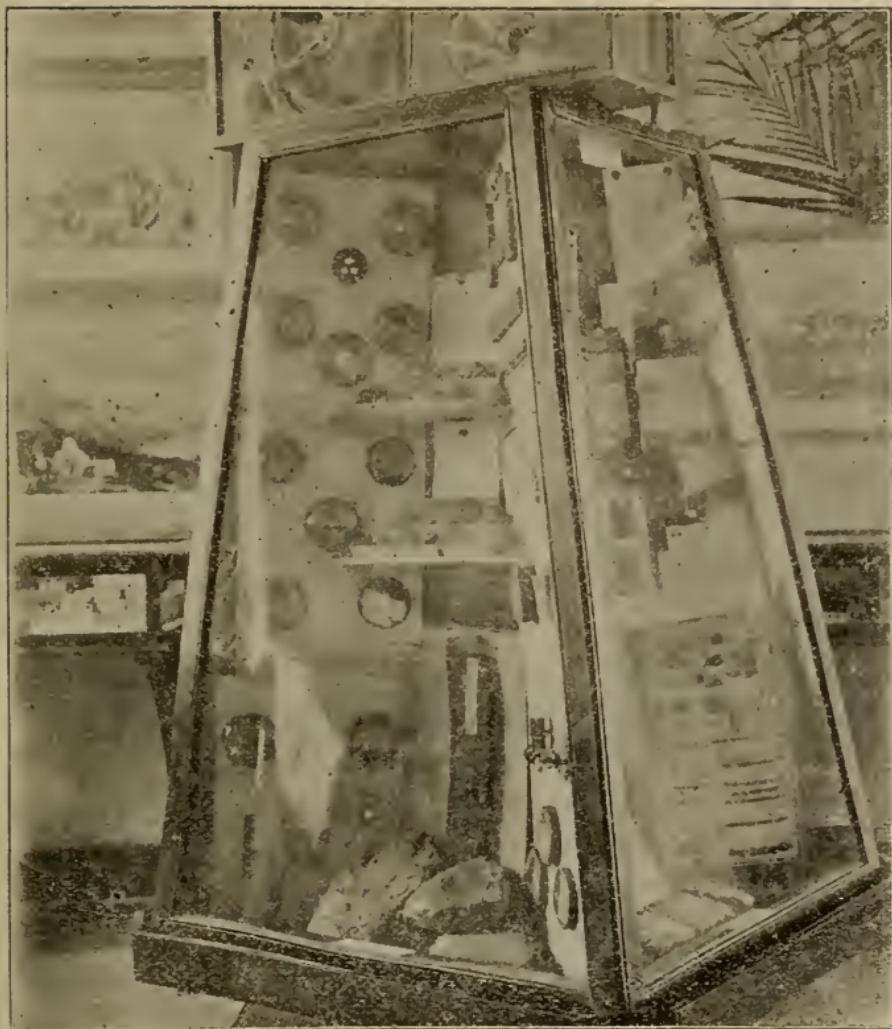
As the visitor passes under the arch that separates the two parts of the Museum, he will notice a TELESCOPE through which distant objects can be looked at in the day time, and which will be used occasionally at night to observe the heavenly bodies. It can magnify objects so that the surface appears to be 40,000 times greater than it does to the naked eye.





INTERIOR OF THE MUSEUM





Near this is a REVOLVING CASE on the top of which is a CAT showing the skeleton on one side and the natural appearance on the other. A PIGEON is also mounted in the same way.

In the four compartments of this Case are seen:

(I). Specimens of IRON ORE; NEEDLES, PENS, and PINS in various stages of manufacture, and specimens of FLINT and QUARTZ.

(II). COTTON MANUFACTURE in all its stages, from the COTTON PLANT and the THREAD, to cloth of all descriptions.

Also all the principal materials used in DYEING ; chemical dyes, vegetable dyes, and specimens of the colours produced.

(III). COAL from England, and from the Linsi Collieries, T'angshan, showing marks of plants ; a good specimen of "Calamites" is also seen—In this part of the case are specimens of GRAPHITE, PEAT, AMBER, WAX, and PARAFIN, and illustrations of the manufacture of PENCILS and SOAP.

(IV). MANUFACTURE OF PAPER from the pulp, to paper used for all kinds of purposes ; the numbers attached will enable the visitor to recognize every kind. Also the MANUFACTURE OF GLASS is shown, the chemicals used in the making of glass, and all varieties of glass, and glass objects can be seen.

On the right side of the arch is

CASE J.

which contains a model of a CATAMARANG which is the name given to the boats used by the inhabitants of Ceylon. The boats are taken out in rough seas and are very safe because of the "outrigger" which floats on the water and prevents the narrow boat from upsetting.

In the same case are specimens of various kinds of CORAL, which is the secretion of a jelly-like creature. When the animal dies, the soft part decays, and the hard outer part remains and is united to millions of similar "skeletons." "Reefs," or walls of Coral are found in the South Pacific Ocean, the largest being 1100 miles long. Coral formations, rising as islands above the sea, become fertilized by vegetable matter washed ashore by the sea; seeds are dropped by birds, and in time these coral blocks are covered with a rich soil in which grow

trees and grass, and become islands fit for the habitation of man.

Arranged around these pieces of coral are SHELLS from all parts of the world. The names of the shells are given at the side, and the places from which they come.

Close by is a small Case (K) in which are shown views of ASAMA YAMA the largest active volcano of Japan. It is 8800 feet high. Smoke can be seen coming from the crater. The last great eruption occurred in 1783, but quantities of smoke and ashes are continually pouring out of the crater. The other photographs show the great LAVA-BEDS of Asama-yama. These are composed of huge pieces of rock and ashes which have been thrown out of the crater in volcanic eruptions, and have rolled down the side of the mountain.

Specimens taken from these lava beds are also shown in this case.

CASE L.

On the other side of the window is a large case containing numerous stuffed birds, the names of which can be seen at the side. These birds are the gift of the Trustees of the British Museum.

A portrait which is close by this case attracts attention.

No. 44.—PORTRAIT OF JAMES CHALMERS, who in 1867 went to the South Sea Islands to teach the people, and tell them the Good News which is in the Christians' Bible. He went to New Guinea, which was inhabited by tribes of fierce savages who fight one another and devour the bodies of those they kill. Some of the clubs and weapons which these people use are shown just over the portrait of Chalmers, and underneath is the dress which the inhabitants of New Guinea wear.

Chalmers worked in these Islands for many years, till at last he was able to teach some of the people, and train them to go and teach their fellow-countrymen.

No. 45 and No. 46.—These pictures show a “COLLEGE” IN NEW GUINEA, at Vatorata ; and THE DWELLINGS FOR THE STUDENTS, some of whom can be seen standing outside their houses.

In this College, which was built in 1894, there are 20 men speaking six different languages. Every Friday morning these men unite in prayer to the True God for Christians in other parts of the world, and on the second Friday of each month they pray that God will bless China and the Chinese.

This enables us to understand what Christianity can do even for people who are quite savage. Not many years ago some of the people of New Guinea captured a ship with 360 Chinese passengers ; they kept them in pens like cattle, and killed and ate three or four each day until only 4 remained. Now they pray for China and the Chinese !

Some parts of the island are still savage. In 1901 JAMES CHALMERS, and his friend OLIVER TOMKINS, set out in a boat to take the Good News to some people at a distance who did not know them. When Chalmers and Tomkins landed they were seized by these cannibals ; then killed and eaten at a feast.

In a letter written on March 15th 1899, Chalmers wrote from the Fly River, New Guinea, “ Some day I hope to see Tientsin and meet you all. There is a lift in the cloud with us at present ; several have been baptized and all attend services. We have over 80 in our school for English. God bless you all in your great work for Christ.”

All this shows how much has been done to make this

world better and happier by those who have left their homes in Western lands to take the Gospel to other lands. But still more can be done by the inhabitants of the countries to which these Missionaries go.

In this part of the Museum are several pictures showing those in many countries who are telling the Good News to their fellow countrymen, and taking it even to distant lands.

No. 47.—For instance, the men shown in this picture, and their wives, are inhabitants of RAROTONGA, one of the South Sea Islands. When they heard of New Guinea, and of the savages that live on that island, they offered to go and teach these Cannibals, and tell them about God, and Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.

On this side of the Museum are pictures of the South Sea Islanders.

Many of the South Sea Islands are volcanic, and some are very lovely Coral islands. Less than 100 years ago the inhabitants were all savages, but now wherever the Gospel has been preached civilization has followed. Before the arrival of the English Missionaries a great traveller wrote about these people : “ I willingly leave to others the task of writing a history of such barbarous people,” yet now the inhabitants have been educated, literature in their own language has been provided for them, and almost in every island there are Schools and Colleges.

No. 48.—LECTURE HALL OF THE RAROTONGA INSTITUTION. This Institution was founded in 1839. About 500 teachers have been trained here, and of these many have gone to New Guinea and other distant places. In 1828 the people of the island were wild savages living in miserable huts, not one could read, and there was no book in their language. Twenty-nine years later the people were well dressed ; everyone could read ; most of

the people could write and do Arithmetic ; whilst many knew a little Geography, Astronomy, and History. This change was due to the preaching of the Gospel to these savage people, and the translation of the Bible into their language.

No. 49.—These are THE SECRETARIES OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR SOCIETIES IN LIFU. The Gospel was taken to this island in 1859, now the island is all Christian. These men are “endeavouring” to lead their friends to join them in following and serving Jesus Christ.

No. 50.—We see here A GATHERING IN A NEIGHBOURING ISLAND, UVEA, at which six Christian teachers are saying farewell to their friends before leaving their home to go to the savages of New Guinea. These “Volunteers” can be distinguished as they are dressed in white.

No. 51.—STUDENTS ON THE ISLAND OF LIFU.

No. 52.—TEACHERS AND PASTORS ON THIS ISLAND.

No. 53.—STUDENTS IN THE MALUA INSTITUTION, Samoa, and the Jubilee Hall they helped to build. The Hall was built in 1894 for Christian assemblies, 50 years after the founding of the important College on the island of Samoa, called the Malua Institution. Students in this College receive a four years course of instruction, and then go out to teach in schools, to preach the Gospel, and to occupy various positions of usefulness.

No. 54.—THE COLLEGE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS AND PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL at AMOY. The Principal, Rev. J. Macgowan, can be seen standing near to the building.

No. 55.—GROUP OF STUDENTS, AMOY.

No. 56.—GROUP OF PASTORS, AMOY.

There are several other Colleges in China where students are trained to preach the same Gospel which has brought so much blessing to the South Seas, and which can do the same for China.

MADAGASCAR.

"The great African island" as Madagascar is sometimes called, lies off the South East coast of Africa. Missionary work began there in 1818. In 1837 many Christians were put to death by order of their Queen. The first martyr was a woman. She was cruelly tortured and at last led out to execution; on her way she sang hymns and spoke of the joy she had in her heart; then kneeling calmly on the ground she prayed to God and was at once speared to death. A friend who saw her die said "If I might but die as happily, I also would be willing to die for Jesus Christ!" After this many hundreds of Christian men and women were cruelly killed, or imprisoned, or sold into slavery; yet Christianity could not be crushed out in Madagascar, for the persecutors of the Christians FOUGHT AGAINST GOD.

No. 57.—LONDON MISSION TRAINING COLLEGE at Antananarivo, the Capital of Madagascar, opened June 1881 and now used by the French Government as Law Courts.

No. 58.—NEW TRAINING COLLEGE, opened January 1899.

No. 59.—GROUP OF STUDENTS.

No. 60.—GROUP OF GRADUATES; many of these are preachers.

No. 61.—Among these pictures are three others, the first of which represents THE KING OF ENGLAND AT THE

CORONATION SERVICE. A copy of the Holy Bible is handed to him, and these words are spoken : " Receive this Book, the most valuable thing the world possesses."

King Edward VII is surrounded by Officers of state, and is promising in the presence of thousands of his subjects to rule the kingdom in the fear of God, and in accordance with the teaching of the Bible.

No. 62.—THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND PRESENTING A BIBLE TO
AN AFRICAN PRINCE.

A public holiday was granted to the people of Abbeokuta, Africa, on the day when a Bible was presented to their Prince by command of the Queen of England. A letter written by command of the Queen was publicly read, and there was great joy in the City. The Queen's message wishing "true and lasting happiness" to the nation, with "peace and prosperity" ends thus : "Commerce alone will not make a nation great and happy, like England. England has become great and happy by the knowledge of the True God and Jesus Christ. In order to show how much the Queen values God's Word, she sends with this, as a present to Prince Sagbua, a copy of this Word in two languages, Arabic and English."

No. 63.—DR. ROBERT MORRISON TRANSLATING THE BIBLE into Chinese ; a portion of this book was printed in September 1810 ; in 1819 the book was completed. He wrote to a friend "I am at work from seven in the morning till nine or ten at night and am called to suffer affliction," yet he laboured twenty-seven years for China because he knew that the secret of England's greatness was China's deepest need. Dr. Morrison died at Canton August 1st, 1834.

Every country needs the Bible ; a hundred years ago the Bible was only printed in 40 languages. Now it has been printed in more than 400 languages or dialects. The greatest Society for distributing Bibles is the British and Foreign Bible Society which was founded 100 years ago. Since then it has printed 180,000,000 copies ; last year over five million copies were issued.

This Society has presented the Anglo-Chinese Museum with a collection of Bibles and Testaments in many languages.

These are seen in

CASE M.

There are several Chinese books in Character, and "Romanized" ; Bibles in Mongolian, Thibetan, Japanese, and many other Asiatic languages, as well as in the languages of numerous countries in Europe, Africa, America and Australasia. On the other side of the window is

CASE N

in which are BIBLES or TESTAMENTS PRINTED FOR THE BLIND, so that even they may read this Good News.

CASE O.

This case contains many objects from distant lands, such as NEW GUINEA ORNAMENTS made of shells, and worn on the arm ; a WAISTBELT made of the bark of a tree ; WRIST BANDS of iron wire which the natives of Africa admire very much ; a model of an AFRICAN HUT ; SHELL MONEY strung on grass twined into string ; a CANNIBAL'S KNIFE, and some OBJECTS OF WORSHIP of these poor savages. It is pleasant to turn to some objects of a different kind ; for instance, AN INDIAN SCHOOL BOY'S BOOK, which consists of Palm leaves, on both sides of which there is writing ; the English on one side can

easily be read. NEW GUINEA BOOKS are also shown, namely a GEOGRAPHY from which it will be seen that in this Island of savages there are those who are now even learning about other countries than their own ; the names of Chinese Cities will be recognized as they are written in the " Motu " language. Other books are also shown, containing the Ten Commandments, a Marriage Service, and other matters in which these people are being trained. Underneath are various specimens of the manufactures of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, and of Madagascar, such as cloth of brilliant colours, basket work, fans, hats, &c.

Above Case N are pictures of Students in India.

No. 64.—FIELD GAMES AND SPORTS AT SALEM.

No. 65.—The COLLEGE AT SALEM.

No. 66.—STUDENTS OF THIS COLLEGE, preparing to be evangelists to their own countrymen,

No. 67.—TEACHERS OF THE SALEM COLLEGE.

No. 68.—MR. HAROLD WILLS, a Cambridge graduate, who has opened a " Hostel " for students at TREVANDRUM, South India, with the Students living in the Hostel.

No. 69.—VIEW OF THIS HOSTEL which is a Christian home for students who may be attending lectures and classes in the neighbourhood.

No. 70.—SOME OF THE STUDENTS' ROOMS.

No. 71.—Shows another view of this Institution.

No. 72.—STUDENTS AT NAGERCOIL, South India, who are preparing to be Preachers of the Gospel. The second from the right in front (marked X) is a Teacher in the College.

No. 73.—THE COLLEGE, OF HIGH SCHOOL, of the

London Missionary Society at BANGALORE, in which there are 787 students.

No. 74.—THE COLLEGE AT BANGALORE where the Preachers of the Gospel are trained.

No. 75.—GROUP OF TEACHERS of the Bangalore College, who lecture in five different languages.

No. 76.—GROUP OF TEACHERS in the HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 77.—GROUP OF STUDENTS who all wish to be Preachers of the Gospel.

Four coloured pictures representing scenes in the land of the Jews, or "Holy Land" as it is called.

No. 78.—CHURCH OF THE SEPULCHRE built at Jerusalem on the supposed site of the tomb where the body of Jesus Christ was laid.

No. 79.—TIBERIAS on the Sea of Galilee, one of the places that Jesus Christ must often have visited when He was upon earth.

No. 80.—MOUNT SINAI where the Law of God was given to the Jews through Moses the great leader of that people. The Ten Commandments of the Law are found in the 20th Chapter of the Book of Exodus.

No. 81.—THE MOUNT OF BEATITUDES where it is thought Jesus Christ preached the "Sermon on the Mount," which begins with "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven." These words are in the 5th, 6th and 7th Chapters of the Gospel of Matthew.

CASE P.

MODEL OF THE TABERNACLE.

Moses was told by God to build a Tent or Tabernacle

for the worship of the True God when the people were travelling in the Desert. This consisted of two parts:

(I). "THE HOLY PLACE" which was 45 feet long and 15 feet wide, in which were the ALTAR OF INCENSE, the SEVEN-BRANCHED LAMP, and the TABLE OF SHEW-BREAD.

(II). THE HOLY OF HOLIES which was divided by a curtain from the Holy Place, and contained the ARK OF THE COVENANT. This was only entered once a year by the High Priest.

Around the Tabernacle was the COURT in which were the BRAZEN ALTAR for sacrifices, and the LAVER. All these can be seen on the Model.

MODEL OF JERUSALEM as it was in the time of Our Lord. From the plan which is at the side, all the chief places will be recognized, such as the Temple, the Mount of Olives, Gethsemane, Calvary and many others which we read of in the Gospels.

MODELS OF THE TEMPLE.

Two models of the Temple, one on a small size showing some of the buildings near to it, as the Pretorium and Tower of Antonia, the other on a larger scale in which the chief parts are easily seen. The plan is in the next case (Case Q.) and can be consulted.

Models are also shown of the CITY WALLS and GATES, with HOUSES BUILT ON THE WALLS. Paul the Apostle, was once let down in a basket from the window of a house built on the city wall.

CASE Q.

The PLAN OF THE TEMPLE has already been mentioned.

MODEL OF A GREEK RACE COURSE. The Greeks were very athletic; their young men trained willingly for the

races, giving up luxuries in order to be strong and able to run the race set before them.

The race course was 600 feet long with seats arranged around. At each end were wooden pillars or goals, and words were written on these pillars such as *Make haste, Be Brave*. The prize was only a crown of leaves which would soon fade; it was placed on a stand in sight of all, and the men ran in sight of thousands of spectators, straining every nerve to win the prize. The winner was brought to the Judge who gave him his crown, and on his return home, he was received as a great hero, a hole being made in the wall of the city for him to enter. Those who see this Model, and read the New Testament will understand well the following verses:—

I Corinthians IX. 24, 25, 26, 27.
2 Timothy IV. 8
2 Timothy II. 5
Hebrews XII. 1

MODEL OF CORN SHIP, similar to the ship on which Paul travelled from Myra to Malta and which was wrecked there. (Acts XXVII). Cords were used to strengthen the hull of the ship (verse 17); these cords are seen in the model, also the "bands of the rudders" (verse 40).

MODEL OF A MODERN JEWISH SYNAGOGUE or meeting-place. In the "ark" at the end of the building are the "Rolls," or Scrolls of the Law. A curtain hangs in front of the Ark. The Law is read from the Reading Desk raised on a small platform. The women sit behind the screen in the Gallery.

MODEL OF A ROLL OF THE LAW.

The Books which the Jews used were in the form of Rolls similar to the model, but of much larger size. They were made of skins fastened together, the roll being some-

times 80 feet long. We read that when Jesus went to the Synagogue at Nazareth, He took "the roll of the Prophet Isaiah and when He had unrolled it, He found the place where it is written: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me."

JEWISH PHYLACTERIES.

These small leather cases are fixed by long straps to the forehead and left arm. Inside these small cases are scrolls on which are written verses from the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy. On the outside of the case which is worn on the forehead is a Jewish character which stands for one of the names of God. These Phylacteries are worn during the time of morning prayer by all Jewish men over the age of 13 years.

THE "TALLITH," or Fringes worn by the Jews. When the Jew worships God, he also wears the white cloth called the Tallith. This was always worn over the head, but now it is worn over the shoulders. A Fringe is attached to this cloth, according to the commandment given in Numbers XV, 38, 39.

THE MEZUZAH is a small tin case, inside which is a roll on which are written verses from Deuteronomy IV, and XI. The Name of God is written on the back, and can be seen through a hole made in the tin case. This is fixed to the door-post of the house in which a Jew lives.

A MEAT SEAL, which is fixed to meat killed according to Jewish rules, and a Taper called HABDALLAH TAPER, which is lighted at the conclusion of the Sabbath day, are also seen in this Case.

A Photograph is shown of RAMESSES II, supposed to be the Pharaoh who oppressed the Israelites in the time of Moses. This photograph is taken from the Mummy of

the King recently discovered. A strip of MUMMY LINEN taken from a mummy lies close to this photograph.

There is also a Photograph of the "MOABITE STONE" on which a very old inscription was made more than 2,500 years ago by a King of Moab. This inscription confirms the truth of the history which is recorded in the Bible.

Also a photograph of the ROSETTA STONE which was found a few years ago at Rosetta, near to the mouth of the River Nile. On it is an account of a decree in honour of Ptolemy V. This account is written in two languages, namely Greek, and Egyptian. There are two styles of Egyptian, the language of the people, and the language of the priests. This is written in character called "hieroglyphics," and was not understood up to the time of the discovery of this stone. By comparing the Greek with these hieroglyphics, it was possible however to read their meaning, and from that time old Egyptian inscriptions have been deciphered.

LACHISH TABLET. This is a plaster cast of a clay tablet which was discovered nearly 10 years ago. On this tablet is written a letter in "cuneiform" characters, which is 3500 years old.

A BABYLONIAN CLAY TABLET is also reproduced, with the translation at the side.

All these objects are full of interest to those who wish to learn about the times of the Ancients and to know something of the literature of these olden times.

Other objects in this Case are

A MODEL OF A PEASANT'S COTTAGE with its flat roof, outer stairway, raised platform for the family and place for the cattle.

Models of HAND-MILL STONES and of a MILL FOR GRINDING CORN, as well as of a SHEEPFOLD with yard

walled in, and the door through which the true shepherd passes (see John X, 2).

An ALABASTER BOX for ointment similar to the one mentioned in Mark XIV, 3; a TEAR-BOTTLE into which mourners put their tears (see Psalm LVI, 8), and a LAMP such as the Virgins used at the wedding feast (Matthew XXV. 3). Some other objects have been brought from the Holy Land such as a WRITER'S INKIHORN for pen and ink, a REED PEN, a strange looking WOODEN LOCK AND KEY, a BRASS DRINKING CUP of the same shape as was used in the olden times, a specimen of BLACK HAIR TENT CLOTH, and a SHEPHERD'S PIPE. An interesting object is the Ornament of TEN PIECES OF SILVER which was worn by married women in Palestine. Readers of the New Testament will remember how the Lord Jesus Christ used this ornament as an illustration of the great love of God for men. (See Luke XV, 8, 9, 10).

Some COINS are shown on a card ; notice THE SHEKEL, which was worth about one Tacl of Silver ; every Jew paid a half shekel yearly for the support of the Temple in Jerusalem (see Matthew XVII, 24) ; also the ROMAN PENNY with a portrait of the Roman Emperor. This is the coin referred to in our Lord's words recorded in Matthew XXII 15-22.

VESPASIAN'S MEDAL is also shown. This represents the conquest of Judæa by the Romans, and the destruction of Jerusalem. A small model of a JEWISH TABLE AND COUCH is shown. This is arranged so as to form three sides of a hollow square ; the guests used to recline on the couch, leaning on their left elbows, their feet stretched out behind them. The Master of the house would occupy the middle seat.

One of the most instructive objects is a model of a

JEWISH TOMB such as Our Lord was buried in. A large stone is rolled in front of the door, which is so low that he who would enter must stoop down. The bodies were placed on a ledge at the back of the small cave. This model serves to illustrate many of the points referred to in the story of the Resurrection of Jesus-Christ. (see John XX).

FLOWERS FROM THE HOLY LAND.

In this Case are Flowers which have been gathered by a traveller in Palestine. Students of the great Jewish and Christian Classics will recall scenes and incidents which occurred in many of these places.

Abram who was the great ancestor of the Jews lived in HEBRON at one time, and there God appeared to him nearly 4000 years ago. We read of this in "The Book of Beginnings" known as Genesis, the 13th Chapter and 18th verse, and the 18th Chapter and 1st verse.

THE PLAIN OF ESDRAELON is a great valley in which many famous battles have been fought.

At SAMARIA Jesus Christ plainly declared Himself to be the long promised "Messiah," or Saviour of the World, and many hearing His gracious and wonderful words believed, and besought Him to stay and teach them. Read John IV 1-42, and especially note verses 25, 26, 39-42.

Jesus Christ passed through JERICHO on His way to Jerusalem where He knew wicked men would put Him to death; on His way He healed a blind beggar who cried out to Him, and spoke words to a very rich man which led to his becoming a disciple, adding the striking words "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost;" by which Jesus Christ taught us that men

of every nation, rich or poor, high or low, are precious in the sight of the God and Father of us all.

In GETHSEMANE Jesus Christ spent the night before His death, and on CALVARY'S HILL He was crucified. He who could have overwhelmed His enemies with destruction in a moment, yet laid down His life for us and died, the Just one for the wicked, that we might be saved. See John X 17, 18, I Peter III 18 and many other passages in the New Testament, which explain to us *why* Jesus Christ came from Heaven to dwell among men, and *why* He suffered death upon the Cross.

An English poet has written these words,

" There is a green hill far away,
Without a city wall,
Where the dear Lord was crucified,
Who died to save us all.

We may not know, we cannot tell,
What pains He had to bear ;
But we believe it was for us
He hung and suffered there.

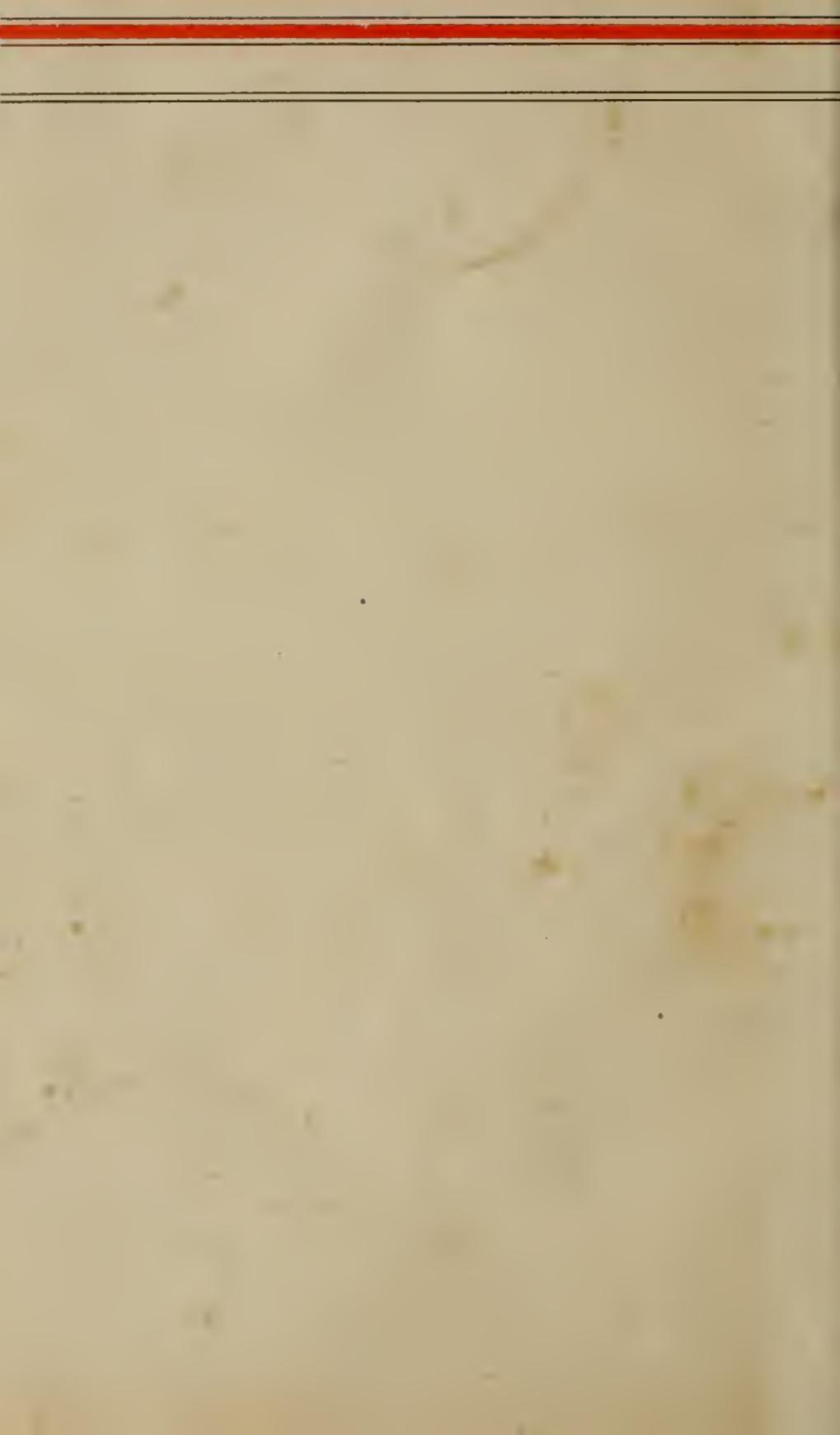
He died that we might be forgiven,
He died to make us good ;
That we might go at last to Heaven,
Saved by His precious blood.

There was no other good enough
To pay the price of sin ;
He only could unlock the gate
Of Heaven, and let us in."

A PLOUGH which has been used in the Holy Land is exhibited in the Museum. The Yoke, the Goad, and the

rough Plough-share are just as they used to be in the time when Our Lord was upon earth.

All these models are exhibited in order that the study of the Bible may be helped, and that those who see these objects may more readily and really grasp the great truths contained in this, which is the most important of all books.







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